REGISTERED No. 1—1278.

The Bombay Gazette. [With Supplement.

No. 8,146.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable no special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AGRA," 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Sea ry, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Negapatam	1
„ Carwar	22	„ Pondicherry	2
„ Mangalore	23	„ Madras	4
„ Cannanore	24	„ Masulipatam	5
„ Tellicherry	24	„ Coconada	6
„ Calicut	25	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Beypore	25	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Alleppy	26	„ False Point	9
„ Tuticorin	27	Arrives CALCUTTA	11
„ Colombo	29		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucous Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Fao	7
„ Gwadur	15	„ Bushire	9
„ Jask	27	„ Bahareh	10
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Linga	14
„ Lingah	30	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire April	1	„ Muscat	18
„ Fao	3	„ Gwadur	23
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 3 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHIRE, 791 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March 1875, at 4 P.M. the will call at

Hurnee. Dowghur.
Boria. Malwan.
Ratnagherree. Vingorla.
Jeytapore. Goa (Panjim) and
Vizadroog. Carwar.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doxat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 20th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee. Vingorla.
Ratnagherry, Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave last week in March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROO & Co.

Bombay 3rd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain.	Tons. H.P.	March.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	3589 400 23d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. S. Gbuy	3128 600 29th—Southampton.
		Arrs.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babet	2609 450 5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2284 450 12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	3178 400 19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770 600 26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.) Capt. N. W. Haselwood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th March 1875

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 13th proximo.)

THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,309 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fitted with very appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A Stewardess is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the Screw Steamer "HINDOO" will leave positively on the 24TH MARCH, full or not.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO	3,257 Tons	——	24th March.
YEDDO	1,808 „	about	7th April.
RINALDO	1,840 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is unidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, built expressly for the Indian Trade.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. DUNA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are required to SEND IN their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Duna.

Bombay, 15th March 1875.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS of different sizes, with LANTERNS complete, suitable for Street Lighting, Gardens and Public Buildings.

FOUCH PUMPS, or FIRE EXTINGUISHERS for Watering Gardens and invaluable in case of Fires as ready help.

SCALES, Platform, Tea, Union and Post Office.

DR. TOWNSEND'S GENUINE SARSAPARILLA.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER.

ALLAN'S LUNG BALSAM. This Medicine is very effective against all Chest and Pulmonary Diseases.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, 4, 10 and 12 Sticks, to the lbs. For Sale, at the Office of the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 Cases Turkey Red Cambrics, 28 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF ROSIN.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Bunder, Godown No. 8, the undermentioned on account at the risk of Adumjee Bhojee and Jeevujee Mohmed Khan:—

276 Barrels Rosin.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street No. 40.

2 Bales Grey Shirtings, 3 cases Black Army Cloth, 2 Cases Coloured Scarfs, 1 Case Soda-water Bottle Wire, and some Sundry Goods, 2 Cases Corals, 1 case Gold Thread, 13 cases Beer, &c.

By order of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Coachbuilder, and on account and at the risk of Motichund Ichhachund:—

1 Buggy complete by Silk and Sons.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Share Bazaar, by order of Vithoba Jivunjee and on account and at the risk of Purmanund Nathoo, the following Shares:—

5 Shares of The O iental Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, No. 2573 to 2577.

On account and at the risk of Bhugwandass Doolabhdass:—

10 Shares of The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Nos. from 2769 to 2864, 2770, 2791 2795, 2794.

2 Shares of The New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company Limited Nos. 2169 and 2194.

2 Shares of The Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company Limited Nos. 367, 411.

2 Issues of The Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company Limited Nos 226, 237.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 17.h March 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Electro-plated ware, Straw Stem Glassware, Porcelain ware, a first-class solid Mahogany Pianoforte, made expressly for India by John Broadwood and Sons, Harmonium, a very handsome Open Carriage in excellent condition, also an English-built light Minish-built Victoria, a quantity of good serviceable Arab Carriage Horses, go in double and single Harness, a collection of choice Plants, &c., at No. 72, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from E. Lord Esquire, sell by Public Auction at his residence, No 72, Malabar Hill, the whole of his valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., full particulars whereof will appear in due time.

Catalogues will be printed, and the Furniture will be on view on and after Saturday, the 20th instant.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell's, just landed ex s.s. Abotsford

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Crosse and Blackwell's oilmanstores, consisting of a sorted pickles, Burgess's essence of anchovies, Durham mustard, white wine vinegar, Apricot jam, red currant jelly, assorted tart fruits, candied peel, currants, currant flour, arrowroot, real yarmouth bloater, pickled salmon, green peas, gelatine table salt, assorted biscuits, soups, Oxford and Bologna sausages, French plums, Maccaroni, sardines, Angostura bitter, Worcester sauce, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first-rate grand square Piano by Soundy and Co., &c., on the top floor of 4 and 5, Medows street, above Mr J. Neuberg's.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above named Residence, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Mr. W. SOUTH.

Full particulars whereof will appear in due time.

The Furniture will be on view on and after the 1st April.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. YEDDO, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1875.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on TUESDAY the 23rd March 1875, for the construction of a breast wall to protect the face of cutting in rear of the New Building of the Company at Tardeo, each Tender will accompany a deposit of Rupees Three Hundred, a plan will be shown, and copies of specification and conditions of contract can be had at the Company's Office.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

No. 27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 16th March 1875.

NEW MUSIC.

OPERAS FOR THE MILLION.

Arranged for the Pianoforte, and with Libretto, complete, in Paper Covers at One Rupee each.

La Sonnambula.	Semiramide.
Barbier di Siviglia.	Norma.
Roberto il Diavolo.	L'Elisir d'Amore.
La Vestale.	Don Giovanni.
La Muta di Portici.	Le Astrizie Femminili.
Lucrezia Borgia.	Elisa e Flandio.

OPERAS COMIQUE.

For Pianoforte Solo, each Rs. 2.

LA FILLE DI MADAME ANGOT	Lecocq
LA BELLE HELLENE	Offenbach
L'ACHETEUR A TRE RECCHI	Ditto
CHILPERIC	Havre
BARBE-BLEU	Offenbach
LES BRIGANDS	Ditto
IL PICCOLO, FAUST	Herve
FIOR DI THE	Lecocq
LA VIE PARISIENNE	Offenbach
GENEVIEVE DI BRABANT	Ditto
GIROFLE—GIROFFLA	Lecocq

TWENTY MELODIES, by Gounod, with Words and Music, in three vols Rs. 5 each, or the 60 Melodies complete, in three vols ..... Rs. 12 0

ECHOS D'EUROPE, a collection of the popular Songs of Italy, France, Germany, and Switzerland, 35 Songs in one vol 4 0

LES ECHOS DE LA JEUNESSE, by Gorcziani, a collection of 80 of the most popular Songs by this Composer ... 5 0

CHANTS D'ITALIE, a collection of 40 of the most popular Songs of Italy 4 0

GOUNOD'S OPERAS.

FAUST, for voice and piano, complete score	8 0
Do for Pianoforte Solo	5 0
ROMEO and JULIET, Voice and Piano	8 0
Do. Piano Solo	5 0
MIRELLA Voice and Piano	8 0
Do. do. Smaller edn	2 0
MOCK DOCTOR, Voice and Piano	2 0

OPERAS COMIQUE.

The Following Operas in full score, Voice and Piano.

GIROFLE-GIROFFLA [Italian words] Lecocq	Rs. 4 0
Do. Do. French words do.	do. 5 0
LA GRANDE DUCHESS [Words and Music]	2 0

M. W. BALFE'S GRAND OPERA, THE TALISMAN.

The following Songs, Duets, and other vocal pieces, with Pianoforte accompaniment, contain both English and Italian words.

All at half the English price.

Edith's Prayer. (Preside Notte.) Song	Rs. 1 0
Golden Lovelocks (Folta Chioma) Duet for Tenor and Bass	1 0
The Love Song (Candido Fiore) as sung by Signor Campanino	1 0
Oh! who shall sing the rapture (Oh! chi d'amor ne puo ben). War Song, as sung by Signor Rota	1 0
A Song to Merrie England. Part song arranged by G. A. Macfarren	1 0
Ditto Ditto arranged for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass	1 0
Radiant Splendour (Nella dolce trepidavara)	1 0
On Balmy Wing (A te coll' aure), compare from C to E flat	1 0
Weary Hours (Ah! che tedio, che langnor) Duet	1 0
Beneath a Portal (La sovra suppuna)	1 0
The Lady Eveline (Canzone d'Evelina)	1 0
Keep the King (Quest' are'el) Duet	1 0
Why Sweetheart (Cara, Perche si Dolcinto) Trio	1 0

SOLE PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.

First Fantasia on the Talisman, by W. Kuhe	1 0
Second Fantasia on the Talisman, by W. Kuhe	1 0
Kuhe's arrangement of "The Rose Song"	1 0
E. L. Hime's arrangeu ent of "The Rose Song"	1 0
E. L. Hime's Fantasia on the Talisman	1 0
The War Song, arranged by Brinley Richard	1 0
Crusader's March. Piano Solo	0 12

JULES ROCHARD'S EASY PIECES.

Beneath a Portal	0 8
Recent Splendour	0 8
Lalier' Chorus and War Song	0 8
The Rose Song	0 8
The Crusader's March	0 8
Golden Love-Locks, and Oh Who shall Sing the Rapture	0 8

ARRANGED AS DANCE MUSIC.

Talisman Quadrille, by Charles Godfrey	1 0
Talisman Waltz, by Charles Godfrey	1 0
Talisman Galop, by Charles Godfrey	1 0

A LARGE COLLECTION OF NEW FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND ENGLISH SONGS, BY THE BEST COMPOSERS.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.
NEW PIECES FOR PIANOFORTE,
CONCERTINA AND PIANO MUSIC.
NEW MUSIC EVERY MONTH.

SOUNDY & Co.,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a CLERK who understands BOOK-KEEPING and is willing to write generally useful. Apply to W. Care of the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

A LIGHT CAUSE BAROUCHE & SOUND fast, serviceable Arab for Sale, apply to Capt. GRIERSON' 78, Malabar Hill.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the upper storied HOUSE, No. 144, just vacated by G. W. Moultrie, Esquire, for particulars, apply at 145, Middle Colaba.

TO BE SOLD, an OPEN CARRIAGE, and PAIR of AUSTRALIANS (Sound) Turn-out complete or separate. X. Y. Z., The Printer.

FOR SALE.—Fully PAID-UP POLICY, Rs. 1,000 on LIFE, aged 42, Good Office. Address M. B G. at this Office.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of hand-some Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key leve escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarntee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of SQUARE PALANQUIN TIMEPIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended, for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY HER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.
CASH PRICE LIST.

Constituents and intending purchasers are solicited to *test the quality of our brands* when comparing *our quotations* with those of competing Houses.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 36 0	...
AMONTILLADO, fine	32 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	36 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	30 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	28 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	25 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	16 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	32 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	32 0	...
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	18 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

TREACHER & Co.'s, Finest Creaming	...	23 0
DRY SILLERY	36 0	19 0
FINE SPARKLING	30 0	...

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX } Excellent Cup of	... 9 8	...
PETIT MEDOC } Breakfast Wines	12 0	...
MEDOC, Superior	15 0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine	20 0	...
CHATEAU LAROSE } Superior After	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX } Dinner Wines	30 0	16 0

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	30 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22 0	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	18 0	...

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	28 0	15 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0
MACON	22 0	12 0
BEAUNE	18 0	10 0
CHABLIS	16 0	...
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	36 0	20 0

HOCKS.

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	40 0	22 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	40 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36 0	19 0
RUDESHEIM „	30 0	...
NIERSTEIN „	25 0	13 8
HOCHHEIM „	24 0	13 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) „	22 8	...
LAUBENHEIM „	16 0	...

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 30 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	36 0	21 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	32 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE „	27 0	14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE „	..	13 0
WINNIGEN „	20 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	24 0	...
COGNAC, Pale	20 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	16 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks	24 0	...
Do. per case of 12 flasks	13 8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	20 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish	20 0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch	18 0	...

LIQUEURS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40 0	21 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	40 0	21 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	28 0	15 0
CHARTREUSE from the } Green	78 0	42 0
Monastery } Yellow	60 0	32 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	36 0	...
CREME DE NOYEAU	36 0	19 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	27 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE	32 0	...
CREME DE ROSE	33 0	18 0
CREME DE VANILLE	33 0	18 0

A variety of other Liqueurs in Stock.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, AND TRADERS.

The Company are Sole Agents for
BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.
FIRST QUALITY.
Bottled by Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS.
IMPORTED MONTHLY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

		Cash Price.
In Cases of 3 dozen Quarts	per dozen	Rs. 6 0
Do. 6 „ Pints	„ „	4 0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	Six for 36 0	42 6
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour	Six for 28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars, attached	Six for 22 8	25 0
BEST LONGCLOTH, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Fronts, for Indian Washing	Six for 28 0	31 0

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above	Six for 22 8	25 0
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made and rarely obtained in this country, neat plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk	Six for 52 0	58 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The Best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk	Six for 49 0	55 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Fronts	From 7 8	8 8

GENT'S THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS.

with extra Deep

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 16TH MARCH 1875.

We are still without any telegrams of to-day's date.

Notwithstanding Saturday's small receipts at the American ports, yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market was only quiet in tone, the sales being 12,000; bales and with the two day's receipts coming 14,000 we are not likely to hear of greater activity to-day. The American figures to date show the following comparisons:—

	1875	1874	1873
Three days' receipts	21,000	27,000	23 000
" Exports to U.K.	16,000	14,000	19,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	3,662,000	3,257,000	2,919,000
" Exports to U. K.	1,193,000	1,262,000	1,329,000

With the exception of Consols having recovered to 93¾ and French Rentes to 103½ there was nothing new of a general character yesterday.

STERLING EXCHANGE has shown continued firmness here, why, it is difficult to say. There is certainly no increase in the amount of bills offering, on the contrary, the approach of the holidays renders things quieter than usual, but there can be no doubt that the Banks are more willing sellers. We the quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 10 to 1-15d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s 10¼	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 10 13-32d.		"
Documents 3 months' sight,...1s. 10 7-16d.		"

On Calcutta there is no alteration, and GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at yesterday's figures.

In the SHARE MARKET the greatest quietness prevails, and in the case of Spinning & Weaving Companies a further decline of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per share has been established. The continued fall is partly incidental to the season, but the dulness is increased materially by unfavourable reports respecting some of the leading speculators, and until more security is felt we are not likely to see much recovery in prices.

COTTON here is still remarkably firm notwithstanding the quiet accounts from home, and in some instances to-day prices were quite Rs. 1 per candy higher. Mowa continues in demand at Rs. 198 to Rs. 199. Ginned Broach at Rs. 232 half pressed, Akola Rs. 198 to Rs. 200 full pressed. The receipts yesterday were 18,482 bales making 26,228 bales for the three days and bringing the total since 1st. September up to 115,000 bales ahead of last season. In the face of these figures, however, there are apparently still believers in a short crop, reports being industriously circulated at home of a falling off, compared with last season, of 150,000 bales. On what basis these estimates can possibly be arrived at we are unable to guess, but with such discrepancies in ideas respecting a small crop like ours, it is certainly time to cease talking of the character of American reports.

FREIGHTS are still very depressed at £2 for steamers to Liverpool and £2 to £2-5. by sailing vessels.

PIECE Goods show no change whatever, the market being extremely dull at previous quotations.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Name	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.		.83
22,000	1,000	all	74p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	1,410
30,000	500	all	6p.ct.	Do of Bengal	710
8,320	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	1,180
80,000	25/-	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	
				Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
40,000	281/	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bk of India...	116
60,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

18/	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,500
30/	2 000	1,100	50 .do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	600
100	500	all		Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200/00	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,100
120	12,500	11,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	2,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	625
155	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	545
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,400
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,413	250	all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	130
400	1,500	all	72½p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
239	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
800	1,250	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
500	100	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
952	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,030
150	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,930
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
200	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	435
1150	100	all	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
1,125	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co....	415
60	2,000	600	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co.. Ld	1,500
130	...	1,80	260 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press.....	1,200
750	500	all	100 p.c.	Ramoon Press Co.....	550
600	50	750	125 p.c.	Scindia Press Co.....	405
200	1,000	750	...	Scindean d Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	825
450	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Western United Press Co.	900
				Par shares for the half year.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£ 2	21s 2d	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	24/
.....	420	Rs. 14	do.	Do. New 420 Shares	126
.....	2/4/	6/7/2	do.	Ditto	72
.....	4/20	21 12/1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	6120	1 00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	6124	98 8 15	do.	Do. New 418 Shares ..	220

LAND COMPANIES.

10,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,210
7,500	1,000	from	20p.c.	Esplanade and Race Co. Ld.	1,100
1,750	2,000	2,000	200 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,120
24,000	1,600	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,530
500	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,940
200	2,000	5 0	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,0
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,100
2,000	150	150	10	Broach Mills	210
1,000	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,0
2,500	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,625
1,800	1,25	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,120
1 800	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,200
1,000	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,130
750	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jeevraj Ballco Mills	1,175
.....	.....	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,250
.....	.....	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,200
1,050	1,000	all	200p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,150
4,000	615	all	65	Oriental	725
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	750
10	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,120 ex
800	1,000	250	31p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270
		* Per share for the half-year.			

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,00	12,500	1,500	240p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,740
1,000	50	all	44p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
350	500	200	37p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	25	all	4 p. c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	18
1,000	500	all	7 p. c.	Treacher & Co	393
.....	250	211	40 ca.	Vargas Patent Slip Co....	63

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·5 East. Height of Barometer above Sea Sea 37 feet.

March—1875.

Means of Observations taken at	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th
6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 6 P.M., and 10 P.M.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·869	·887	·881	·874	·846	·826	·857
Temperature of the Air.....	81·4	80·8	82·7	83·6	79·3	78·7	78·5
Wet-bulb Thermometer	72·6	76·0	73·6	74·1	73·2	73·4	73·8
Dew Point.....	68·3	74·2	69·2	71·4	70·6	71·2	71·8
Relative Humidity of Air....	·662	·857	·622	·745	·752	·779	·864
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=3.	1·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	1·6
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day	86·4	85·4	86·6	86·3	85·0	83·8	83·5
Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M. on following day	73·0	73·4	73·5	74·2	71·8	71·2	73·1
General Direction of Wind	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
Movement in 24 hours.....	Miles. 227	Miles. 248	Miles. 284	Miles. 263	Miles. 199	Miles. 204	Miles. 232
Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground.	In. 0·0	In. 0·0	In. 0·0	In. 0·0	In. 0·02	In. 0·0	In. 0·0

(a) NNW, N, NE, ENE, W, WNW, NNW, SW.
(b) SSE, S, SSW, NNW, W, WNW, NW.
(c) NNW, S, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
(d) NNW, NW, NNW, E, WNW, NW, NNW.
(e) W, WNW, NW.
(f) N, NNW, NW, WNW.
(g) WNW, SW, N, NE, WNW, NW.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PEIOR, 1,672 tons, Captain W. G. Tate, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Shield (February 6th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,001 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CENTURION, 1,198 tons, Captain W. Widdicombe, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Liverpool (November 24th), with a cargo of 1,624 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain G. Pedder, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Coast and Calcutta (February 19th), with a general cargo, and three second class and thirty-two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BUSHIRE, 616 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs. Fanuel and Infant, Miss Annie Coates, Miss Rosa Annie Ballot, and Mr. A. Waters. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Ava (s)	Paterson	Calcutta, Feb 19.
	Bushire (s)	Smith	Carwar, Mar 13.
	esturion.....	Widdicomb	Liverpool, Nov 24.
16	Yeddo (s)	Owen	London, Feb 10.
	Prior (s)	Tate	Shield, Feb 6.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Chandos	Ross.....	Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer John Howard, to Marseilles.
Steamer Bushear, to Coast & Carwar.
Ship Corra Lynn, to Havre.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 14.

Boyce, Lieut, Bombay 40th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Watson, Maj r, Bengal 2/22nd Regt, on leave, from Shahjehpore.
Fra y, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 41st Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Wall, Surg, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 15.

Nicholets, Lieut Col, Bombay 2nd Beloch Regt, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Style, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Rose, Colonel, Bombay 2nd Queen, on leave from Nuggur.
Piper, Paymaster, Bengal 43rd Foot, on sick leave from Jhansi.
Wood, Major, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, from Nuggur.
Campbell, Captain, Bombay R A, on leave from Kirkee.
Hope, Captain, Bengal 39th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Finch, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on furlough, from Poona.
Gorham, Captain, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 16.

Corbett, Surg Major, Madras R A, on Med Cert., from Yeattle, Quarter Master, Bengal 46th Regt., on Med Cert from Lucknow.
Locke, Colonel, Bengal, 30th Regt on leave from Dugshai.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH. 15.

Swete, Captain Bengal Staff Corps on furlough to England.
Boisragon, Lieut Col Bengal Comd 30th P. N. I. on furlough to England.
Harrison Major Madras 107th Regt on leave to England.
Holland Lieut Bengal Staff Corps on furlough to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Pitt-Kennedy, Standing Counsel for the Presy of Fort William in Bengal, has obtain d leave on medical certificate for 3 months and 16 days, under Section 371, Clause I, of the Covenanted Aba ntee Rules of 8th June 1855.

The Hon'ble F R Kem s, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for six months with effect from the 15th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr G L Weldemann, c s, Asst Commr of the 4th grade, British Burma, to officiate as Asst Commr, 2nd grade, during the absence of Mr Lewis McIver, c s, or until further orders.

Capt F W Grant, Asst Commr of the 2rd class, and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rhamgoon, in the Tenasserim and Amherst Districts, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Amrawatti, and as Inspr-Genl of Registration, vice Maj H C Menzies.

Maj D W Laughton, Asst Commr of the 2nd class, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rhamgoon.

Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24, and 25 Vic, cap 104, Section 7, the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr H B Lawford, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

With reference to the notification of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept, No 245, dated the 4th instant, Surgn T R Lewis, M B, of the British Medl Service, and Surgn D D Cunningham, M D, of the Indian Med Servi e, are appointed Special Assts to the Sanitary Commr with the Govt of India, with effect from 19th Dec 1874.

Surgn H D S Compigne, to officiate in medical charge of the Eastern States Agency at Rhotmer, with effect from the date of taking charge, vice Surgn L D Spencer, on furlough.

With reference to Notification No 2040, dated 12th Febr 1875, the services of Mr R L Menzies are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, and Mr H T Prinsep, District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commr of Mysore, vice Mr Menzies, from date of taking charge.

Lt G E Money, of the 16th Lancers, is appointed 2nd Squadn Subn of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, with effect from date of taking charge.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble V H Schalch is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr E Bule is appointed to be Depy Acct Genl, Madras, but to officiate for the present as Depy Act Genl, Bengal.

Mr J M Cooke is appointed to be Asst Comptr Genl.

Mr T W Biss is appointed to be Depy Act Genl, N W P.

Mr F W Kellner is appointed to officiate as Asst Compt Genl until relieved by Mr Cooke, and then to officiate as Depy Act Genl, Bengal.

Mr R A Fink is confirmed in the office of Asst to the Act Genl, Bengal.

Mr J Taylor is appointed to be an Asst to the Comptr Genl, and an Auditor to examine the accounts of the Admar Genl of Bengal.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Quarter-master General's Department.

Lt-Col C M MacGregor, Asst Qr. Mr. Genl, to be 1st Asst Qr. Mr. Genl, vice Maj C J Esst, who vacates the appointment on proceeding to England with his Regt the 41st Foot.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut-Col (Brt Col) Robert Nixon, Commsn, of the Bl S C, Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, Offg Depy Inspr Genl of Police, 2nd grade, Punjab, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 30th March 1875.

Capt (Brt Lt Col) Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, of the Bl S, C, 1st Asst Qr. Mr. Genl, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations.

Capt Raymond Hervey deMontmorency, of the Bl S, C, Asst Comr, 1st grade, Offg Depy Comr 3rd grade, Oudh, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Henry Trotter, of the R E, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Surgn Henry James Lintott, of the Med Dept, in medical charge, 24th (Punjab) Regt of the N I, for one year under the Regulation of 1868 (Rule IX, Note F).

Capt Charles Hyder Forster, of the Genl List Infantry is allowed furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, of which the first nine months may be spent in India and the remainder in Europe.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lt-Col T T Turton, 2nd-in-Command and Offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Lt-Col J Woodcock, retired.

Capt F T Goad, Adjt, 3rd Inft, and Offg 2nd-in-Command, 1st Inft, to be 2nd-in-Comr and, vice Lt-Col T T Turton.

Lt A J Gaarin Wingfield, 3rd Inft, to be Adjt, vice Capt F T Goad, appointed to the 5th Inft.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Lt Col (Brt Col) George Remington Cookson, of Inft, for two years, twelve months on private affairs and twelve months on the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause II of the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments :—

Capt E F Chapman, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, to officiate as an Asst Qr Mr Genl to complete the establishment, vice Capt W S A Lockhart, whose term of staff employ in that grade will end on the 5th Jany 1875, and during the absence on special duty of Lt Col C M MacGregor, or until further orders.

Capt H Colleti, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, to officiate as an Asst Qr Mr Genl during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt I A Gregson, with effect from the date on which Capt Gregson ceased to perform departmental duty, and until further orders.

Capt E F Chapman, of the R A, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl. Presy Dist is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for nine months under the provisions of G G O No 497 of 1874.

The services of Lt G E Money, of the 16th Lancers, a candidate for the Bl S C, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Lt Col James Graham, Depy Asst Comy Genl, 1st Class, having returned to departmental duty, his officiate as Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, with effect from 6th March 1875, junior Officers acting in high r grades reverting to their proper places in the Dept.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgn-Maj Henry Cookson, of the Med Dept, for four months and twenty days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The appointment of Lt H V Hunt, of the Bl S C, Gr. Mr, 25th (Punjab) Regt of N I, to be a Sub-Asst Comsy Genl of the 3rd Class, on probation, in the Army Const Dept, announced in G G O No 252 of the 4th March 1875, will be held to have effect from the 16th Febr 1875.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Army Commissariat Department.

Lt C S Hogge, of the Bl S C, 2nd Wing Subn, and Offg Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regt of N I, to be a Sub-Asst Comsy Genl of the 2nd Class, on probation, with effect from the 16th Febr 1875, to fill an existing vacancy.

With reference to G G O No 170, dated the 16th Feby 1875, Capt W Battye, Wing Subn, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, will officiate as Adjt of that Corps, in addition to his other duties, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P Staunton, Act, 4th grade, on probation, in Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st Feb 1875.

Mr J L Macpherson, Asst Contr, 2nd grade, attached to the Office of the Acct Genl, P W D, is transferred to British Burmah.

Mr W H Brand Supy Asst Contr, 2nd grade in Burmah is brought on the Civil establishment in that grade and is posted to the Office of the Acct Genl P W D.

Lance Corpl J C Hore, H M's 45th Regt, is appointed to the P W D as an Asst, 4th grade, on probation, with effect from the 28th Jany 1875, and is posted to British Burmah.

The temporary promotion of the under-mentioned Officers to the grades specified against their names (vide P W D Notification No 619, dated 23rd Nov 1874) is made permanent, with effect from 12th Nov 1874, vice Capt A G Beglie, s e, transferred to the Control Establishment of the Accounts Branch :—

Lt W L Greenstreet, s e, to Ex Engr, 4th grade.

Lt J F Garwood, s e, to Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Capt A T Fraser, s e, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the N W P Provl Establishment to Mysore.

Capt A G Beglie, s e, Depy Contr of P W Accts, Bengal, officiated as Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, from 8th Dec 1874, to the 18th Feb 1875.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions of Asst Surveyors are made, with effect from the 1st Dec 1874, vice Mr Lawrence Graham Hill, invalided :

Messrs James Cordie, Thomas Henry Dunne, and William James Lane, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

Mr George Carlton Swiney, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr George Cas pbell, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The under-mentioned Officers were placed in charge of survey parties on the dates specified :

Lt H Holdich, s e, Asst Sup, 1st grade, assumed charge of Topographical Party, Central Provinces and Vizagapatam Agency Survey, from Col G H Saxton, Depy Supt, proceeded on furlough, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th Dec 1873.

Capt J R Wilcox, s c Asst Supt, 2nd grade assumed charge of No 5, Topographical Party, Bhopal and Malva Survey, from Lt E F Leach, s e with effect from the forenoon of the 15th Jan 1874.

Lt E F Leach, s e Asst Supt, 3rd grade, resumed temporary charge of No 5, Topographical Party Bhopal and Malwa Survey, from Capt E V Biddle, s e, on privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th September 1874, and was relieved by Capt J R Wilmot, Asst Supt on the forenoon of the 13th Oct 1874.

Lieutenant Leach again held temporary charge of No. 7 Topographical Party, Rajpootana Survey, from the 28th Oct 1874 from Capt Gen. Strahan, s e., on special deputation for the observations of the transit of Venus up to the 27th December 1874.

R G Woodthorpe, s e No 6 Topographical Party, Asst Supt Khasis, Garo and Naga Hills Surveys, was on detached employment in the Naga Hills from the 24th Nov 1874.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Billo Blotzky and Asst Supt of the 1st grade is granted furlough for two years, with effect from the 12th Dec 1874, under Section 7 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J H Wecster, a Sub-Asst of the 2nd grade, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 1st April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same, under Section 7, and fourteen days' sick leave under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J W B Duthy an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for forty six days, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st March 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 60 dated 12 th Feb 1875. Mr. H. Coolan Asst 3rd grade is posted to the Office of Ex Engr Hawkesbridge Div, Mily Works vice Mr. Ryan transferred to the N W P.

Mr W R Barker Asst Engr 2nd grade Allahabad Div is granted three months' privilege leave from 12th April 1875 or such subsequent date as his services can be spared

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

With reference to G G O Mily Dept, No. 141 dated 8th Feb 1875, Lt G F O Boughey, s e Ex Engr 3rd grade, Rajpootana State Railway is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

JENKINS—March 5th, at Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant R. E. A. Jenkins, 20th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

PATERSON—March 9th, at Delhi the wife of Surgeon-Major M. F. Paterson, F.R., C.S.E., Army Medical Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KEDDIE—March 12th, at Mohur, Patna and Gya Road, Sylvia Jessie Graham, youngest daughter of James Keddie, Esq.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ENDURERS.—You have not authenticated your statements.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1875.

IN another column will be found the first part of an article reprinted from the last number of the *Calcutta Review* on the Rajkumar College, Kattywar. The writer is a Political officer serving in the Province, and well qualified to speak on the subject in question. We need not enter into a history of the institution. All of our readers who are interested in the matter,—and we hope there are many,—can learn from the article we have reprinted the various steps which led to the foundation of an establishment, which is destined perhaps more than anything else to change the nature of the Chiefs with whom our Political officers are brought into daily contact. At present we would merely note one or two points suggested by some remarks made by the writer.

He incidentally describes his subject as "what is being done in a very remote portion of India in the matter of the education of native princes, work quietly and unobtrusively carried on." Most Englishmen in the Bombay Presidency know where Kattywar is, but perhaps some have never heard of the name Rajkote. We wonder how many on the other side of India have heard of the Rajkumar College. The fact is that Kattywar is relatively speaking a very remote portion of India, and this no doubt is a disadvantage to an institution requiring public interest and sympathy. We may rest assured that the Mayo College in Rajpootana, coming into life directly under the eye of the Viceroy, will attract far more attention than has ever been vouchsafed to the Rajkumar College, and that is why we call attention to the latter institution, which, as far as we know, has not cost the Imperial funds one single pie, but which is truly carrying on an Imperial work. From the article we learn that the College has at present a somewhat hand-to-mouth sort of existence, and that there is no endowment and no funded property. These must be subjects of anxiety to those who are responsible for the well-being of the College, and they may fairly look upon Government to remove the cause of their fears. What of course is needed is an endowment fund, not to pay for the present—for this the Chiefs should be responsible—but to provide for the future. At present, as far as we can see, the officers of the College have nothing to fall back upon in case of sickness. The success of the College is admitted on all sides to be in a great measure—if not altogether—due to the untiring efforts of its Principal. Yet that officer's name does not appear in the graded list of the Educational Department. Therefore, he is not entitled by right to any furlough. He has no certain pension to look forward to: and should he die that, after the best years of his life have been devoted to this work, "kings" may arise who know not Joseph, and he may find himself compelled to return to England without any prospect of that compensation to which his more fortunate brethren in the "services" are entitled to look forward. The same reasoning holds good, *caterse paribus*, with regard to the Vice-Principal and other masters of the College. The question is, are they performing Government work? And the answer most assuredly is, they are. They are just as much Government officers as the Professors and masters of the Government Colleges and schools. The only difference is that in the one case, with the exception of a few small fees, the whole expenses are borne by Government; in the other the Rajas and Talookdars are very properly made to bear the current expenditure necessary for their children's education. Besides this, if they have paid for the expenses incurred in establishing the College. Supposing the original plan had been carried out, the boys would have lived together in the boarding-house, and attended the High School for their education. In that case the masters at the High School would not have lost their title to be considered Government servants, and, therefore, it seems but fair that, when it is found necessary to provide a separate staff of masters for the College itself, the officers so employed should not be placed in the anomalous position of being considered beyond the pale of Government service. The College cannot be called a private institution. It is completely under Government supervision. The staff is nominated by the Educational Department. It is examined annually by the Educational Inspector. Everyone will admit that Government is bound to provide for the education of the Chiefs in Kattywar as much as for that of the poorer classes in the rest of the Presidency. The question is not, who shall pay for that education,—about that there can be no doubt,—but the question is, should the officers employed in the one work be placed in a disadvantageous position as compared with the officers employed in the other? To this there can be but one answer. We think, therefore, that there is just cause for the anxiety mentioned by the writer of the article, and that the proper and only way to remove this anxiety would be—first, to grade all the officers employed in the College in the Educational Department, second, to assist the Chiefs in forming an endowment fund, from which to draw in case through any cause the number of students should fall to a low ebb, and thus there should be any difficulty in meeting the current expenditure.

There is another subject, which must be a cause of great anxiety to all who are interested in the welfare of the College, and we confess that the difficulty is by no means so easy of solution. We refer to the custom which prevails of the young Chiefs marrying when about 16 or 17 years old. It is easy to understand that a promising student just at that age is beginning to show the fruits of the care which has been bestowed on his education. His masters are probably looking forward to his matriculating with honour at the Bombay University. That such pupils should be suddenly taken from the College at an important crisis in their education would be so fatal to the College, that the proposal is simply beyond all question. It is equally out of the question that the students should bring their wives to the College. Two courses only then seem open: either that the young Chiefs should marry and then return to the College to complete the curriculum, or that their marriages should be postponed till their College careers are closed. The native Durbars, including the boys' mothers, the kharbharees and retainers, would strongly object to either course, but so they did to the institution of the College itself. We think there can be no doubt that the second plan is the better. If married the lads would always be hankering after their wives, it would be bad for the wives being separated so much from their husbands, scandal would be rife in the Durbar. It is far better to strike at the root of the evil at once, and put an end to the pernicious habit of too early marriages. Apart from the fact that in the present case the question is one of necessity, generally speaking it may safely be asserted that the practice of early marriages often bears evil fruit among the educated classes. Let the Professors of our Colleges be asked on this matter and the answer which they will give is well known. What we suggest, therefore, is that the Political authorities should never permit the marriage of a young Chief till his College career is closed. No doubt the rule will be opposed, tooth and nail, by the Durbars; but so have many other things which the Paramount Power has had to enjoin for the benefit of its tributaries. As we said before the work of the Rajkumar College is being quietly and unobtrusively carried on; but that is no reason why its interests should not be zealously guarded. On the contrary, we trust that it will soon be recognized by Government as one of the leading institutions of the Presidency, and that every measure will be taken to ensure its continued success.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

MR. PEDDER stated, at yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, that he is not to remain much longer in the service of the Municipality of Bombay. The announcement will be received with general regret, for it would hardly be possible to get a better man for the appointment of Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Pedder has a great natural capacity for the mastery of detail, and this talent finds abundant scope for exercise in the discussion of the intricate questions of finance and public works which the Municipal Commissioner of a city like Bombay has to study for himself and to learn how to explain to other people. It cannot be said of him that he has been a bold and enterprising Commissioner; his disposition has rather been to consult all men's opinions and to show his ingenuity in framing schemes which should conciliate all the various interests represented in the Corporation. Placed at the Municipal Office to assist in the working of a new and popular constitution, he has, in fact, fulfilled his mission loyally; and, if any complaint were made of him, it would probably be that he has erred on the side of excessive caution. An active and thorough man of business, he has done his administrative work admirably; and whoever may succeed him will find no arrears to clear up and no errors to correct. We believe Mr. Pedder will be transferred to the Secretariat, to take the place of Mr. Gonne, who goes on leave in May. Another official change talked of as probable is that Mr. T. C. Hope will be appointed Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division when Mr. L. Ashburner goes on leave next month.

DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR W. M. GOMM.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM MAYNARD GOMM, G. C. B. whose death is announced by telegram, was the son of the late Lieut-Col. W. Gomm, born in 1784, entered the 9th Foot as Ensign in 1798; served in the operations in Holland in 1799; saw active service in the Peninsula having been present at the battles of Bolica, Vimiera, and Corunna, and in other engagements; took part in the campaign of 1815, and at the close of Wellington was Quartermaster-General to the division under Sir Thomas Picton. At the close of the war he was made a K.C.B., transferred for distinguished services from the line to the Guards, in 1829; was appointed to the command of the troops in Jamaica, and returning to England in 1841, assumed the command of the northern district. In 1843 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius, which post he held till 1850, when he succeeded the late Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in Chief in India, arriving at Calcutta in 1855. He was made a G. C. B. in 1859, and holds the rank of Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, having been Colonel of the 13th Foot. He was created a Field Marshal Jan. 1, 1868.

A WARNING VOICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I, as a loyal native to your Government, read everything that emanates from a native's pen with great interest in your paper, and as such, let me offer one or two remarks upon the cause of the hostile tendency now-a-days boldly displayed by several of your native correspondents. Sir, the reason why the natives now-a-days grow bolder and bolder, and hostile and more hostile, and show a downright spirit of independence is, because their minds are greatly influenced by the perusal of the works of a certain class of writers who have, as it were, sworn to write severe things against the principles of the English Government in a strain of bitter and writhing sarcasm and hostility.

Sir, in the natives the most read authors

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CLOSE OF SERJEANT BALLANTINE'S SPEECH.—MR. SCOBLE'S REPLY.

BARODA, 16TH MARCH.

At two o'clock Serjeant Ballantine finished his speech. He suggested that Damodhur Punt was actually the man employing Salim and Yeshwuntrao to murder Colonel Phayre. As to the charges against the Gackwar of employing spies at the Residency, he said they appeared so trivial he did not understand them. Colonel Phayre himself was obviously in the habit of employing Poonakur and a number of spies.

The honest Serjeant indulged in a grand burst of indignation against the *Bombay Gazettee* for writing severely about the poor persecuted prince, and said any man in England, writing as the Editor of that paper had done, would be hunted with indignation and scorn by all men.

Yet Serjeant Ballantine did not hesitate to condemn Mr. Souter and the police wholesale, simply because they had interfered with the liberty of the poor persecuted prince. Serjeant Ballantine concluded by appealing to the Commission to weigh well the comments made upon the evidence by him.

Mr. Scoble opened his reply after tiffin. He first made an eloquent defence of the characters of the police individually and generally, and then went over the evidence, showing clearly that the Gaekwar had been tampering with the Residency servants, because Damodhur Punt could have had no object in paying for information in the way the Gaekwar did. He also demonstrated that it undoubtedly was arsenic in Colonel Phayre's tumbler on the 9th of November, and said the scientific evidence on that point was incontrovertible.

Mr. Scoble's address was very good and temperate. He ridiculed the idea that the practices of European Courts could be compared with those of Native Courts, and showed it was quite possible the Gaekwar could have hobrobbed with the Residency menials. The proceedings will probably terminate to-morrow.

The Gaekwar was present during the day.

CAPTAIN HUMPHREY *VERSUS* THE SCINDE RAILWAY.

KURRACHEE, 16TH MARCH.

In the case of Captain Humphrey *versus* the Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway, Plantiff was yesterday awarded Rs. 12,000 damages and costs.

CABUL.

LAHORE, 16TH MARCH.

The opening of the State Railway to Wuzeerabad has been postponed. The Amir of Cabul has issued instructions to endeavour to persuade Ayoob Khan, who has fled to Meshed, to return.

THE GATHERING AT DELHI.

ALLAHABAD, 16TH MARCH.

Colonel Macgregor, now General Macdonell's Quarter-Master-General, is going home shortly, and Captain Fisher, 4th Hussars, will officiate.

The following Politicals are at Delhi:—Messrs. Lyall, Minchin, Powlett, Abbott, Muir, Henderson, Ridgeway, Blair, and Reid. Mukuram ud Dowlah. Sir Salar Jung's nephew accompanied by Major Campbell, Madras Cavalry, is also there.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH.

In the House of Commons Lord George Hamilton in reply to a question stated, that the Indian Government were fully aware of the strategical importance of Herat and Merve and of their duty to insure security on the frontier.

After a debate in Committee upon the Bill to amend the law for Regimental Exchanges the first clause was adopted after various amendments had been rejected, including a proposal to fix £500 as the maximum sum that might be paid.

At a Consistory yesterday, six new Cardinals including Archbishop Manning, and ten bishops were created.

The Troop-ship Euphrates has passed through the Suez Canal homeward bound.

OBITUARY.—Field-Marshal Sir W. M. Gomm G. C. B.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Marquis d'Audiffret has been elected, President of the Assembly.

LONDON, 15TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollers, 5¼.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅛
6 „ French Rents 1872..... 103½
Bar Silver 57 1/16

Arrivals—Colombo and Nyanza.

Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal—Emblehope and Tarifa.

THE Lucknow paper understands that, in the event of Mr. King's declining to leave Fyzabad at present, Captain Fendall Currie will succeed Mr. Quinton as Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow.

IT is reported that Mr. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner in British Burmah, goes on leave shortly for two years. The appointment was offered to Mr. O'Kinealy, and declined. It will, it is understood, be filled by a Civilian from the North-West Provinces.

IT is stated that the great object of all the Rajahs who are about proceeding to the Delhi Durbar, is to arrive there last, it being considered a point of honour so to do. The result has been the running of special trains and many other less expensive manœuvres.

FURTHER changes in the office of the Accountant-General of Bengal are said to be in contemplation by Government. Mr. E. W. Kellner, Assistant to the Comptroller-General, is to be again appointed to act as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, vice Mr. E. Rule, who goes to Madras as Deputy Accountant-General of that Presidency.

The [illegible] months' sales of Bengal and eleven months' daily on Malwa opium have produced an actual revenue of £8,095,165; or £845,908 over and above the estimate. The actuals for the latest month amounted to £672,134, the estimate being only £603,352. So far, the opium revenue for the year 1874-75 is very satisfactory.

THERE is a prospect of Mr. E. W Parker resigning his appointment as Registrar of the Punjab University College, a post he has held for nearly a year with considerable advantage to the institution and credit to himself. Dr. Leitner will probably not return to India, our Lahore contemporary hoped that Mr. Parker would have been induced to accept the Registrarship permanently. The post is one which requires a man of energy and possessed of a considerable knowledge of the people to fill it satisfactorily, and these qualities Mr. Parker possesses in an eminent degree, in addition to enjoying not only the confidence of the native community, but also being most popular with them.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports, on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 11th March 1875, that no rain has fallen during the week except in the North-Western districts of the Punjab and a few showers in Chittagong. Harvest operations are general except in the Punjab. In Bombay the *rabi* has been nearly reaped with a good outturn, but cotton-picking still continues; in Bengal the harvest is also nearly over, with good results; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it is beginning with generally fair prospects. Reports are upon the whole everywhere favourable.

THE Commissariat officers attached to the Duffla Field Force, who have recently returned to the Bengal Presidency from the Duffla country, have been respectively posted to the following Executive Commissariat charges:—Major Hunt, the Principal Commissariat officer of the Field Force, has been temporarily appointed in charge of the office of Field Accounts, formed at the Presidency, in connection with the office of the Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle; Colonel Montague is to return to his former post at Darjeeling, and to relieve Lieutenant Christopher, now in temporary charge of that station, who goes to Allahabad as assistant to the executive officer at that place; while Lieutenant Bennett has been appointed to the executive charge at Sealkot.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the particulars of a curious case which will come before one of the Punjab Civil Courts early next month. In August 1871, the Simla Bank, through its Agent at Umballa, Mr. Daly, sued a Mr. Teal, under what is called a "specially registered" bond, obtained a summary decree the same day, and sold up all the luckless debtor's property at once realising some Rs. 13,000 by the process. And here the matter might have ended, but that the Bank, having lately made a further demand upon Mr. Teal, he took Counsel's opinion, which resulted in a reference to the file of the old suit and the rather surprising disclosure that the Bank, instead of having produced in Court, as it is alleged it was bound to do, the instrument referred to in the plaint, had filed a different bond altogether, executed by the same defendant, but already satisfied. Now, we are told, Mr. Teal seeks to turn the tables on the Bank, and applies to the Court to set aside the decree and order a refund of the Rs. 13,000, with some years' interest The Bank's Agent almost appears to have thought one bond as good as another. It remains to be seen what the law-court thinks.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has published the following highly complimentary minute on Mr. C. A. Elliott, Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces on his departure on furlough:—"Mr. Elliott is about to take furlough to England, and I cannot allow him to leave these Provinces without placing on record my sense of the services which, as Secretary to this Government, he has rendered during the past five years, and my regret that I shall lose for a time the great benefit of the advice for which, since I became Lieutenent-Governor, I have had constantly to thank him in every branch of the administration. During my Indian life I have known many admirable public servants, but I have known no one whose work has been performed with greater ability and thoroughness and energy. Every one knows as much who know what Mr. Elliott's work has been, and if I now place on the proceedings of this Government this official record of my opinion, I do so, not because Mr. Elliott needs any such recognition of his services, but because it gives me an opportunity of offering to him my personal thanks and acknowledgments for all the help that he has given to me. I feel strongly that if the Government of these Provinces has in any degree maintained during the past year its former high repute, it is mainly to Mr. Elliott that this honorable result must be attributed."

THE report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1873-74 has been published. The excess of expenditure over revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 5,61,666. In the previous year the excess was Rs. 7,32,117. The results of the year are considered to be "on the whole satisfactory." The difference between revenue and expenditure, it is hoped, "will annually diminish as the area of our operations extends." This consummation may be attained if, in future years, there should be, like as in the year under notice, "a decrease in expenditure, in compilants, in the times of transmission, in errors, interruptions, and generally, of defects in working."

With regard to Press Messages the report says, "Their number was only 2,375, and the value of the concession made (the difference between the ordinary rates and those actually levied) was Rs. 44,188-12. These figures exhibit in a marked manner the difference between the enterprise of England and of India. The whole press of India spent only Rs. 14 729, in the year, in obtaining early information on subjects of general interest. The London *Daily News* paid in one day Rs. 1,400 for one telegram containing intelligence from the famine districts. Undoubtedly, in India, there is a lack of sensational occurrences interesting to its residents, and an absence of that perhaps unhealthy impatient curiosity, of that competition and of those press associations that exist in Europe and America, but something more than the meagre information communicated by Reuter might be called from the newspapers received weekly at various ports from Australia, China, Europe and America, something worth communicating two or three days earlier than is possible by post, with advantage to the readers, and, it would hope, of the press proprietors. The numbers of both is certainly far greater in England and America. But how much larger is the area of India and how slow, comparatively, the communication by post. It pays in England and in America to forestall the post by a few hours, but in this country a few days appear to be of little consequence." The comparison here drawn is one which would have been better to have remarked that time enough has hardly been given for the advantages to be appreciated, especially as some of the Madras papers have only lately adopted the plan suggested; the Bombay papers have set the example in the use of Press Messages which contemporaries in Calcutta and Madras and other places are now following. Indian newspapers are not behind those in England whenever occasion arrives.

THE KEATING RAJKOOMAR COLLEGE, KATTYWAR.

(*Calcutta Review.*)

PERHAPS nothing so nearly brings home to our minds the vastness of our Indian Empire, as any at all detailed account of what is taking place in a distant portion of it which may be unfamiliar to the reader. We do not allude to extraordinary or remarkable events, for regarding these the Indian Press keeps us tolerably posted up; but more to what may be styled the interior economy of the country, the habits and customs of the people, the progress they are making, and the efforts of Government to encourage them and guide them in the proper course.

General facts are known to us all; that each province has its educational department, native press, native chiefs, and its own system of managing its land revenue; but the ordinary Bombay man knows but little more what a Bengalee Baboo is really like than he may have gleaned from Dave Carson's famous caricature; whereas the denizen of Calcutta or the North-West has an equally remote idea of the merits or demerits of the passed Guzerathi or Deccanee Brahmin. Of course, railways, whether broad or narrow gauge, are gradually tending to make us more familiar with each other than in former days, but it is necessarily a work of time. Old ideas and impressions are not easily eradicated; we Englishmen come out to the country looking on it as a whole, forgetting its size and not being acquainted with its various divisions; our atlases, too, have done much towards fostering this: from our youth we have seen only one map allotted to to India, instead of one to Bombay, another to the North-West, and a third to Bengal, and so on. Once out here, we begin to realize how distant from each other and distinct these are, and to correct our previously formed erroneous, though natural, perceptions on the subject.

In the present paper it is intended to give a sketch of what is being done in a very remote portion of India in the matter of the education of native princes, work quietly and unobtrusively carried on, but well deserving such publicity as our pages can afford it.

Kattywar, situated on the western coast of India is a province politically under the Government of Bombay; its area is about that of the kingdom of Greece, and it consists of various small Native States whose revenue averages from 30 lakhs to one-third of a lakh. The population is rather more than two millions, and over these kinglets, according to their importance, the British Government as paramount power exercises through its political officers a more or less rigid supervision. The inhabitants are warlike and not easily managed by the weak native governments it is our policy to support. To strengthen and improve the latter, instead of absorbing them, has for long been the aim of our statesmen, and by far the most drastic measure for the attainment of this end has been the founding of the Rajkoomar College.

As its name denotes, it is a College for the sons of kings; and here are collected together, not only the young chiefs of this province, but also some from other parts of Guzerat, such as the Mahi Kanta and Rewa Kanta, where the same language, Guzerathi, is spoken.

The origin of this now fairly established institution may be traced back to a letter in 1864 from the then Director of Public Instruction, Sir Alexander Grant, to the Bombay Government, pointing out the extreme desirability of some machinery being brought to bear for the education of the native aristocracy of the Presidency, and suggesting that it was a subject for consideration in the Political Department. On this a circular was issued to the heads of local administrations, asking for their views as to the best means of educating young native chiefs and nobles, and fitting them for the discharge of their public duties. Amongst the replies elicited, was one from Colonel Keatinge, Political Agent in Kattywar, dated 29th March 1864.

He divided such boys of Kattywar into two classes: 1st, those whose fathers are still alive; and 2nd, those whose fathers are dead; and stated as his opinion that in the case of the former merely political influence could legitimately be used to induce fathers to educate their children, but with regard to the latter he recommended much more marked and energetic action. His idea further was that the boys must necessarily be removed from the evil influences of their homes, which would involve the establishment of a boarding institution on a considerable scale in British territory, somewhat akin, we presume, to the Wards Institute at Benares, from which the boys could prosecute their studies in the High School. He foresaw that the measure would be exceedingly unpopular in the houses of the minors, but believed that this would not be of long duration.

Here the matter apparently rested till 1867, when a definite plan was determined on of starting a College at Rajkote, the political and military head-quarters of the province. The new Political Agent, Colonel W. W. Anderson, and his assistants used their influence with the chiefs to get them to subscribe for a building, eliciting in all Rs. 30,000 which has since been largely supplemented, and Government sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 20,000 from Local Funds; and on the 25th April 1868 the first stone of the Keatinge Rajkoomar College was laid by Colonel Anderson, who in a happy and encouraging speech, while thanking the donors for their liberality, urged them not to be content with bare bricks and mortar, but when the time came, to follow up what they had done by sending their sons to reap the benefit.

The present handsome *Gothic* building was then commenced by Mr. Booth, the Local Funds Engineer. It was designed to form three sides of a quadrangle, of which two have now been completed, containing sleeping apartments for 36 boys, it being part of the scheme that each boy should have a separate dormitory. It is double-storied, and either front measures rather under 300 feet; over the principal entrance is a porch surrounded by a tower about 60 feet in height; on the ground floor there is a large central hall, 46 feet by 35, and above corresponding to it is the library. Stabling out, houses for the servants, a racquet court, and a gymnasium have also been erected.

The front portion, with accommodation for sixteen boys, was completed in 1870, and the opportunity of the Governor of Bombay, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald visiting the province that year was taken to open it with all due eclat. The 16th December was the opening day.

The mere fact of His Excellency being present, and the admirable speech he made on the occasion, did much to give it a good start, as showing that the ruler of the Presidency was himself warmly interested in its future success, and that the scheme was attended with the best wishes and sympathy of the paramount power.

The idea of the boys attending the High School for their education had been abandoned, and it was resolved that the College should be complete in itself and not a mere boarding-house. This probably detracted somewhat from its first necessary unpopularity, as to these highborn young chiefs and their parents, the notion of their attending daily at one common seminary with their future subjects would have been eminently distasteful.

Accordingly the Educational Department was requested to nominate the staff The gentleman selected for Principal was Mr. Chester Macnaghten, an English University man. A happier choice could not have been made, and the success the College has attained, and the gradual eradication of the many suspicious prejudices entertained against it, must in no small degree be attributed to his untiring efforts. Kind and firm, equally at home with the boys, whether in the class-room or the playground, he unites qualities likely to endear and attach the minds of youth. That of the Vice-Principal, Mr. Turqud, was another good appointment, and he has ably seconded the views of his chief. The remainder of the staff consisted of two masters, a Sanskrit master, a Persian moonshee, and a teacher of Gymnastics.

At the commencement of 1871 these all assembled at their posts, and it was arranged that the first term should commence on the 1st February. On that day only one boy presented himself, Takt Singji of Bhownugger, the future ruler of the wealthiest State in the province. Mr. Percival and Mr. Gowrishanker Oodeshanker, the joint-administrators during his minority, by causing the punctual presence of this youth, did much to give confidence to others; eventually the number rose to twelve.

The difficulties to be surmounted in getting any boys at all to attend can be imagined. Although most of the twelve pioneers were minors, yet the ladies of their families, who in Kattywar exercise no little influence, were directly hostile to it, as also were the servants of the Durbars, Brahmins, who as a class had for generations exercised the virtual management of their masters' estates together with the contingent advantages of the position. They, of the present day, were quite sharp enough to see that if the rising generation became manly and educated, and as a consequence began to look into matters for themselves, the sun of their prosperity was likely soon to set. The opposition of both was very natural and that of the mothers demands our sympathy. To an English widow it is a great wrench to part from her son to launch him on the river of school life; she has her hopes and fears, but has always looked on the day of parting as inevitable, and her education, whether that it is for the boy's permanent good, and it has always been the custom in her family, and in those of her neighbours; lastly the boy himself is only too anxious to enter in the first heat of the race of life. Here all this was wanting; the youths did not like it, the relatives male and female, were against it, it had never been the custom hitherto, and there was a suddenness in the call rendering it very different to an event which had been looked forward to from her son's birth, and thus to a certain extent discounted when the time of separation arrives.

Persons looking at the College as it is now, after a short existence of three years, are apt to underrate or forget these original obstacles; but when we come to reflect on them it certainly speaks well for the firmness of the Government and the tact of the political officers that they were ever overcome. The first term "ate poison," as it was currently styled amongst the natives, was purposely a short one, and in April the twelve boys returned to their homes to tell during the vacation what they had seen, and how they liked it.

Since then the number has gone on steadily increasing, last term the very respectable total of thirty having been reached. The Nawab of Junaghur, the principal chief in the province, lord of Somnath and the sacred Girnar Hill and its famous Asoka stone, sent his heir-apparent; though he, a youth of seventeen years of age, was too old to go through the whole course, yet the example thus set was a marked one. In 1873 reinforcements were received from the two Kanta's in the shape of the young Rajas of Barria, Lunawara, and Soonth, the two former of whom had till then been at the Talookdaree school at Ahmedabad. Indeed, as far as numbers go, it is a question whether as regards Kattywar the maximum that is desirable has not already been attained; it would probably now be easy to attract more boys whose parents would be only too glad to undergo the expense, which varies from £15 to £30 per annum, for the sake of the good connections and friendships their sons might make, and for the increased importance they themselves would acquire in the eyes of their neighbours; but it would be a fatal mistake to allow quality to be sacrificed for quantity, and the prestige of the College would be greatly lowered throughout the country. It has been christened the 'Rajkoomar' College, and that it should remain. Early in each year a speech day takes place, when all the officers of the station, military, civil, and political, together with the ladies, assemble to hear the speeches and see the prizes presented for the work of the past year. The writer of this article had the honour of receiving an invitation to the last gathering of the kind, which was held on the 11th March 1873. The large College Hall was tastefully decorated with banners and flowers, and was well filled by the leading natives present at Rajkote. Punctually to the hour named, the 29 boys, of whom the College then consisted, marched in, and took their places in order: they were neatly dressed, and varied from eighteen to nine years of age; all wore English shoes and the absence of jewellery was marked. Such occasions are usually inaugurated by a speech by the Principal, and the following, extracted from that delivered in 1872, will well bear quoting.

Mr. Macnaghten, after some remarks as to the progress made during 1871, says:—

"Generally we desire to win these youths by a system of gentleness and honest humanity. We do not expect nor desire perfection, and shall forgive small irregularities in things not wrong in themselves, so that deceit may have no room to live, for it cannot live where there is nothing to hide, and that there may exist among us a simple and honourable confidence. We believe that his confidence between man and man is the quality most needed by such natures generally, and that having this the chieftains of Kattywar will most successfully, as well as most honourably, be able to answer to their high vocations. They will learn, we hope, to trust each other and so hereafter to trust and help their subjects too. We believe that above all things a system of check and suspicion is to be avoided. We believe that for moral, just as much as for physical, development it is not good to close our windows so long as the air which comes in is healthy. Better even to take in occasionally a little bad air than persistently to interrupt the light and freshness of heaven. We believe that by it, that most delicate as well as most noble of human qualities which we express by the word 'honour' (we all know what it means, though we find it hard to define) may best be encouraged and increased. So much for our moral training, on which it is difficult to speak definitely. In intellectual and physical training our duties will be fixed and regular and such regularity we believe to be as pleasant as it is wholesome. For by it mind and body are hardened and matured, and there comes that keen enjoyment of life's powers which makes the tempers of some men so buoyant and so bright—the rejoicing of a young man in his strength. And thus we hope that in some small degree the scholars of the Rajkoomar College may tend towards the poet's ideal, the *mens sana in corpore sano*; we do indeed wish sincerely for them that they may do justly, and love mercy and walk humbly as men who are conscious of a great responsibility. And we believe that their nature is good, and that they are capable of worthily filling the high position to which they are called. But they must not be idle. Now if ever at any time chiefs must be active and self-denying. A chief who is a chief only in name cannot in these rapid days of upward progress and thought hope to hold his own or even to exist beyond a very short span. The old times are passing away and all things are becoming new—in Kattywar slowly perhaps—yet in Kattywar as surely as in other places. We see the old walls surrounding the towers and hamlets of Saurashtra rapidly falling into decay, and we know that they will never be rebuilt, such means of defence being now useless. But a better and wiser defence there is than that of stone walls, and that is in the strength of a good and wise government. If these boys, who surround us now, shall use the advantages of their youth—advantages which none of their fathers ever before have known—they may hereafter by a mutual friendship and faithful administration give to Kattywar a light and a security such as she has never yet seen."

(*To be continued.*)

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of effusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame when the natural fertilizer ceases its efforts on the Mirzas to produce the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fairy-like grace lends an additional charm to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon when ever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. D. S. Kaka & Co. Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BUDGET OF 1875 76, WITH REVIEW OF THE BUDGETS OF 1873-74 AND 1874-75.

STATEMENT BY THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I.

THE budget of Imperial revenue for 1875-76 is herewith published, together with the Regular Estimate for 1874-75, and the Accounts as finally adjusted for 1873-74.

Adjusted Account of 1873-74.—The adjusted accounts of 1873-74 may be explained in few words. The results are most satisfactory.

The Regular Estimate, published with the Financial Statement of last year, showed the total revenue to the 31st March 1874 as likely to be £49,476,000; the actual amount was better than that by £135,711. The expenditure was estimated at £47,657,300; it turned out less by £117,525. Putting both together,—that is, the saving of expenditure and the excess of income,—we have an improvement in the adjusted accounts over the Revised Estimate of not less than £253,236. In other words, a surplus was anticipated of £1,818,700; a surplus was actually realized of £2,071,936. It may be noted that the surplus originally estimated for this year by Sir Richard Temple in 1873, was only £220,000. About £939,000 of the difference is attributable to opium.

The above figures show the ordinary income and charges of 1873-74, exclusive of the relief operations in Bengal, and also of the disbursements on extraordinary public works. These, added to the ordinary charges, affect the results of the year in the following way:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Ordinary revenue and charges of 1873-74—				
Regular Estimate ...	49,476,000	47,657,300	1818,00	...
Actual account ...	49,611,711	47,589,775	2021,936	...
The same, adding famine charges—				
Actual account	49,611,711	51,404,448	...	1792,737
The same, adding both famine and extraordinary public works—				
Actual account ...	49,611,711	54,957,755	...	5346,044

Thus, the famine charges incurred in 1873-74 turned a surplus of £2,071,936 into a deficit of £1,792,737; and the additional charge for Reproductive works raised the excess charge to £5,346,044.

The details in which the actual accounts of 1873-74 vary from the Regular Estimate, will be found of no particular import. The excess of receipts for civil charges, £49,124, is attributed mainly to large supplies of tents and stores furnished for the Bengal famine, for the Yarkund mission, and for other purposes. The increase of £71,600 in expenditure under "allowances and assignments," is chiefly due to an adjustment of payments made for several years in India on account of Maharajah Duleep Singh. The remaining items are distributed over most of the budget heads, and are comparatively small.

Regular Estimate of 1874-75.—We now pass on to the Revised Estimate for the year about to close, and shall compare it with the original budget as presented last year. The Revised Estimate is based on the actual receipts and disbursements of the year up to as late a period as they can be ascertained. We have the actual treasury accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for nine and generally for ten months, that is, to the end of December or January, and in some cases to the end of February, and by telegraph quite up to the present date. Thus, but a short interval remains to complete the year, and the Regular Estimate may, therefore, be trusted as giving by anticipation a very close approximation to the real history of the year; that is, it may be trusted to shew in what measure the expected income will be realized, how the various departments have observed the budget limitations imposed on their expenditure, and to what extent disturbing causes will affect the general financial result. The test as now to be applied, will shew the prospects of the present year to be highly favorable.

The general conclusions are these: The income of 1874-75 was put in the budget at £48,984,000; it will be better (mainly owing to opium) by above a million sterling, £1,086,000.

The charges (excluding famine) were estimated at £47,792,000; they will be more than that by £389,000.

Consequently, the balance will be better by £697,000 than was expected. In other words, the surplus, instead of being, as in the budget, £1,192,000, will in reality be £1,889,000.

These are the figures as they would have stood but for the famine charges and the expenditure on Reproductive works; adding these as corrected in the Revised Estimates, the results, with the corresponding surplus and deficit, will be as follows:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Ordinary revenue and charges—				
By Budget ...	48,984,000	47,792,000	1192,000	...
By Regular Estimate ..	50,07000	48,181,000	1889,000	...
The same, adding famine expenditure				
Regular Estimate	50,07000	50,623,000	...?	553000
The same, adding both famine and extraordinary expenditure for public works—				
Regular Estimate ..	50,07000	54,658,000	..	4588000

We shall now advert to the main differences between the budget and the Revised Estimate.

And first there is the main disturbing cause of Opium, which brought in a gross revenue greater by £905,000 than was estimated.

Putting Opium out of account, the gains and losses on the receipt side nearly balance one another. On the one hand, there is a serious deficit of above £300,000 under Land Revenue about half of this is only temporarily suspended in consequence of the famine in Bengal, and a further sum arises from the same cause in the North-Western Provinces; the remainder is due to the unusual floods which devastated parts of Bombay and Madras. A failure of £96,000 under Salt is ascribed to the reduced exports from Burmah being in the present season very late. The decrease of £12,000 under Law and Justice is simply a transfer of revenue to Stamps.

On the other hand, there is improvement under most of the heads of income, as noted below and the following comments will explain them:—

Tributes.—Certain arrears have been unexpectedly realized.

Excise.—The improvement has been general, excepting in Bengal, where the scarcity and high prices caused a falling off, and in Madras and Bombay, where this branch of the revenue inclines to be stationary.

Tributes	13,000
Excise	49,000
Salt	109,000
Stamps	71,000
Mint	9,000
Post Office	18,000
Telegraph	27,000
Marine	81,000
Interest	75,000
Superannuation receipts	15,000
Gain by exchange	48,000
Miscellaneous	30,000
Army	49,000
State Railways	76,000

Salt.—Here the increase amounts to £109,000, which, coupled with a decrease in expenditure of £11,000, gives us an aggregate improvement of £120,000. This advance is the more satisfactory as it has been accompanied by a large administrative reform. The whole preventive line from the Taptee near Boorhanpore and skirting Berar eastward to the Muhanuddee has been swept away, as well as the small line between Madras and Bengal. A great trade of the country has thus been freed from the harassing interference and vexation inseparable from such a barrier; and salt has been cheapened in several provinces. From this measure it was expected that we might lose perhaps £100,000; the actual net loss will probably not exceed £40,000. A portion of it is recouped at Bombay and on the Great India Peninsular Railway, in the shape of a sliding duty adjusted according to distance and cost of carriage, so as by degrees to break the difference of duty (Rs. 1-13 per maund) levied at Bombay, and that levied at Jubbulpore on the North-West line (Rs. 3).

Two points may here be noticed: *first*, the loss has been more than made good by progress in the general salt revenue of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, so that the gross salt revenue of the present year, £6,188,000, will be actually better than in 1873-74 by £37,338; *second*, the reduction has gone, not (as is too often the case) into the pockets of the trade, but to the people who consume the salt, in a lowering of the price. In Berar the fall of duty is close upon one rupee; east of the Berars there is a reduction of 8 annas; and along the valley of the Nerbudda, an average fall of about 5 or 6 annas. A similar sliding duty has been introduced between Madras and Orissa, and is believed to answer well. It is also satisfactory to find that local manufacture is increasing, as has been mentioned by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Administration Report for 1873-74—

"During his recent visit to Orissa, Sir R. Temple found a market tendency to increase as regards the local manufacture, both in Pooree and Balasore; so much so that the time may not be distant when the local revenue under the new system may equal that under the old."—p. 175.

A slow but sure progress is observable in the salt revenue, which in 1873-74 brought in £6,150,662; and for 1875 76 is estimated at £6,208,000. The duty on salt is held to be for this country one of the most legitimate and least obnoxious taxes, notwithstanding the evils adventitiously inherent in the great customs barrier, the Salt Revenue of Railways, and especially of the State Railway, daily cheapening the price of salt in those parts of the country most distant from the sources of supply, and where consequently the cost is highest. Moreover, there is reason to hope that by an arrangement with the States of Central India it may be possible at some future time to abolish the entire preventive line. If this be done, and an approximation made to equalizing the duty all over India, we shall have a source of revenue, not only unobjectionable in its nature, but also possessing the virtue of elasticity, since the rate would be capable of from time to time, being raised or lowered according to the financial necessities of the day. The prospect of attaining this result may yet be some way off, but it will be steadily kept in view by the Government of India.

Stamps.—The improvement here amounts to £71,000. Against it may be set the decrease under Law and Justice of £12,000, showing a net gain of £59,000. The increase, mainly due to Bengal but also more or less general, is symptomatic of growth in this branch of the revenue.

Mint.—The difference, £9,000, is due to a larger importation of silver than was expected.

Post Office.—The improvement, £18,000, taken in connection with £9,000, decrease of charge, or £27,000 in all, may safely be ascribed to increased efficiency.

Telegraph.—The increase of £27,000 (to which if we add a decreased charge of £15,000, there will be a gross improvement of £42,000) is ascribed partly to an unexpected recovery from the Ottoman Government, and also to growth in traffic.

Marine.—£81,000, arises from the sale by the Secretary of State of stock acquired in past years from the Indus Flotilla Company.

Interest.—£75,000 due to improved receipts at Home.

Receipts for Superannuation Allowances.—£15,000, due to increased transfers from the balances at credit of the Military and Medical Funds.

Gain by Exchange.—Increase of £48,000; this is due to the scarcity in Bengal having caused an excess of traffic receipts on the guaranteed Railways, and to the consequent gain in account. There is also a special adjustment of about £16,000, owing to the retrospective application of the rate of 1s. 11d. in place of 1s. 10d. to the accounts of the Great Southern of India line.

Miscellaneous.—The excess of £30,000 is caused by certain unexpected adjustments in account.

Army.—The excess of income, amounting to £49,000, is due partly to a change in the mode of accounting for Commissariat supplies, and also to unexpected receipts for stores supplied for the famine districts, &c.

State Railways.—The income was estimated at £95,000; it will probably reach £121,000. The charges estimated at £104,000 will be £281,000. Of this, however, £185,000 is due to expenditure on the Tirhoot State Railway in excess of the amount charged to famine relief. But for this extraordinary charge, the expenditure would not have exceeded £96,000, and we should have had in the current year our first net return from State Railways of £25,000. In the coming year the Rajpootana line will be opened to the Sambhur Salt Works, and the net income is expected to rise to £50,000,—the expenditure being put at £180,000, and the gross income at £230,000; while the benefit to the salt trade will be beyond all estimate, and the profit to the salt revenues by no means inconsiderable.

Coming now to the CHARGES: the following are the chief items of decrease:—

Interest.—The funded debt (of which an abstract is given in the margin) amounts to £118,537,359, bearing interest at £5,154,955, or an average of 4¼ per cent. The payments will fall short of the estimate by £61,000, a full year's interest not having been demanded. The effect of the operations for the redemption of East India. Stock described in last year's statement, is now complete; but the relief so long expected from it has been, to a great extent, neutralized by the recent addition to our debt.

Land Revenue.—The saving of £37,000 is chiefly from greater economy in the settlement department of the various provinces throughout the empire.

Salt.—The saving of £11,000 has been mentioned under the remarks upon the receipts.

Rate of interest.	In Rupees.	In Sterling.	Total in Sterling, taking Re. 1 as 2s.	Interest
		£	£	£
5½ ...	10,20,68,703	...	10,206,870	561,437
5 ...	3,39,30,907	17,27,050	18 382,930	919,147
4½ ...	15,91,56,400	...	15,915,640	718,201
4 ...	42,48,10,173	31,376,116	73,887,133	2,954,925
3½ ...	2,52,89,900	...	25,289,000	2,852
Nil ...	9,37,887	21,917	115,098	...
TOTAL..	69,85,22,763	48,685,083	118,537,359	5,154,955

Mint.—The decrease of £40,000 is due to a different mode of exhibiting the gain on copper coinage.

Minor Departments.—A saving of £14,000, owing chiefly to less outlay than was expected on the Burmah immigration scheme.

MARINE.—£26,000 saving in stores.

POLITICAL AGENCIES.—A saving of £72,000, owing to the non-payment of certain subsidies.

CIVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES, £56,000, decrease of expenditure in England. The numbers who at first availed themselves of the new furlough rules, begin now to fall in.

Famine Relief £138,000, will be noted upon below.

Land and Supervision.—(Guaranteed Railways): a saving of £55,000, due to diminished operations and to the deduction of the cost of lands paid for in former years.

Guaranteed Interest.—The improvement, £262,000 is due to the great rise in the net traffic receipts, in consequence of the carriage of grain to the famine districts, as will be further considered below.

Public Work Extraordinary.—The expenditure was £6,230,000 or less than what was estimated by £528,000. Of this £345,000 expenditure £185,000 is due to the removal from this head to the ordinary account of the expenditure upon the Tirhoot State Railway, and £50,000 to a like transfer of estimated outlay on the irrigation canals from the River Gunduck; £118,000 is due to short expenditure at home for stores.

These savings have more than counterbalanced by the following excess charges:—

Interest on other accounts.—£223,000 is due to increased balances of Railway traffic earnings and in the Savings Banks.

Refunds.—£63,000 is owing to unexpected demands under this head.

Opium.—The Bengal crop having turned out much larger than was anticipated, cost and additional sum of £235,000. A full return has been received in the shape of a material addition to the reserve stock.

Stamps.—An excess of £9,000 for stores in England.

Administration.—£78000 for stores in England.

Allowances and Treaty Assignments.—An advance of £30,000 to the King of Oudh will explain the increase in 1874-75, as well as, in part, the anticipated diminution of charge in 1875 76.

Superannuation allowances, £21,000 excess in pensions from Military and Medical funds.

Loss by Exchange.—The equivalent received in England in sterling money for the Secretary of State's bills paid will exceed by £876,200 the Ten millions estimated; the exchange upon that sum, coupled with a slightly lower rate than was estimated, has raised the charge under this head from £746,000 to £869,000, or an excess of £123,000.

The average rate for the Secretary of State's bills during the year was 1s. 10·2243d., being lower than the estimated rate by·1096 of 1d: the highest rate was 1s. 10¾d. (6th May, when only 20 lakhs were drawn), and the lowest 1s.9·81d. (5th August, 50 lakhs drawn). The value of silver continues to fall. At the close of last year the price was 58 13-16d. per oz, it is now not above 57d., being the lowest price yet quoted.

Miscellaneous, £85,000, owing chiefly to a call for capital on the Government shares in the Bank of Bombay, and to certain changes in the Home accounts.

Provincial Services, £94,000. An extra grant of £27,000 (of which £17,000 will be permanent) for public improvements in the new administration of Ass

no unforeseen adversity occurring, the surplus will, as in previous years, prove somewhat better than has been estimated; and in particular, from what has before been said some improvement may not unreasonably be looked for from opium.

Before passing on to the Ways and Means for the year, a few remarks seem called for on the state of Trade and also on the progress of Reproductive works, the interest on the capital of which forms so heavy a weight upon the finances of India.

THE LEADING FEATURES OF TRADE in 1873-74, as compared with the year preceding, may be described as follows: The aggregate value (excluding Government stores and treasure) was £94,277,089, being an increase over 1872-73 of two and three-quarter millions. The increase was almost entirely in imports, which exceeded those of 1872-73 by £2,407,577. The small increase in exports (£338,400) was due to an increase of £605,117 in treasure; so that there was really a decrease in the value of exported merchandise, amounting to £266,717.

	1873-74.	1872-73.
	£	£
Imports ...	37,487,221	35,029,654
Exports ...	56,789,849	56,501,449
TOTAL ...	94,277,089	91,531,103

Of the increase in imports, £1,235,949 are due to treasure, and £1,171,628 to merchandise. Cotton piece goods rose in value by £559,125; there was a slight fall in twist and yarn of £8,748; the net result being an increase of £556,377, notwithstanding the competition of cotton-mills in India. In point of fact, the value of cotton goods imported in 1873-74 was the largest on record, excepting 1870-71, £19,044,869 a year of excessive importations, and 1868-69, £18,852,485, when the tariff values were higher than now by about 15 per cent. The value of metals, notwithstanding a slight increase in iron and a considerable increase in tin, fell by £57,618. But in the present year the metal trade is materially improving. The expansion of industrial enterprize in India is satisfactorily attested by an increase of machinery imported, the value in 1873-74 being £1,002,347 as against £517,316 in 1872-73.

The increase in the value of exports, as shown above, was £338,400. This is the result of several fluctuations, of which the most marked are the following;—Raw cotton fell by £805,923; raw jute by £706,533; and rice by £235,969. The decrease in the value of cotton is wholly due to lower prices, the quantity exported having risen by nearly ten million lbs.; that in jute was owing to the fall in prices caused by unusually large exportations in the two preceding years.§ The diminution in rice was owing to the demand caused by the scarcity in Behar.‖ Proportionate decrease in value was less than that in quantity, prices having been higher in 1873-74 by 11·3 per cent.; so that the fall in quantity was 13·8 per cent., and in value 4·1 per cent. The chief items of increase were tea, indigo, seeds, wheat, and treasure. Of tea 19,324,235 lbs. were exported in 1873-74, as compared with 17,789,911 in the previous year, the value being £1,742,926 as against £1,577,691. It is gratifying to find this valuable staple, year by year, advancing steadily. The value of tea exported in 1863-64 was only £220,394. Indigo rose from £115,312 cwts to 115,980, and the value from £3,426824 to 3,555 13000. The important trade in seeds has almost entirely recovered from the depression of 1872-73; the average value of the five years preceding that year was £2,543,600: in 1872-73 it fell to £1,568,241; in 1873-74 it rose to £361,423. Wheat shows a remarkable increase, the export in 1873-74 being 1,735,954 cwts valued at £827,666, as against 394010 cwts in 1872-73 valued at £167,690 the improvement is no doubt to the remission of the export duty in the beginning of 1873. Of coffee the quantity exported, 40,715, 638 lbs. was less than the 41,462,705 lbs. of the previous year; but the value was higher, being £1,487,467 against £1,128,549; the fall in amount and rise in price were no doubt both due to deficiency in the crop. The saltpetre trade was not so brisk as in the year before, when it was unusually prosperous; but it exceeded the average of the five years preceding 1872-73. The export of teak continued to improve.

Quantity.	Value.
lbs.	£
‡ 1873-73 494114447	14022708
1873-74 504035620	13216185
Cwts.	£
§ 1872-73 * 7088612	4142548
1873-74 6127279	3439315
Cwts.	£
‖ 1872-73 22973797	5701439
1873-74 19805184	5456490

Upon the whole, the prospects of the commerce of India as illustrated by these figures are very encouraging.

Guaranteed Railways.—The following table gives the progress of the traffic receipts:—

	Miles open. No	Gross earnings. £	Expenses. £	Net receipts £
1870-71	4963	6939738	4063957	2556781
1871-72	5077	6795981	3831033	2864948
1872-73	5345	6869281	4381381	2547900
1873-74	5593	7611042	4410488	3023554
1874-75 (Regular)	5613	8245400	4683400	3562000
1875-76 (Budget)	5695	7449900	4307900	3142000

The entire length of all guaranteed Railways at present sanctioned is 6,207 miles. One hundred miles were opened in 1874, of which 85 belong to the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway. As 5,591 miles in all are now open, it will be seen that the system is rapidly approaching completion. The capital already expended is £93,615,000.

The train mileage run during 1874 was 17,617,794 miles against 14,727,933 in 1873. The passengers increased from 21,406,630 to 22,678,772; but the coaching receipts diminished from £2,171,484 to £2,134,847. The increase in numbers and decrease in receipts arise from the adoption of low fares on the Madras and some other Railways, the effect of which is being watched; and in Bengal there was a falling off in passenger traffic owing to the scarcity.

The goods traffic, as repeatedly noticed, was greatly swelled during the last two years, and notably in 1874-75, by the carriage of grain to the districts where scarcity prevailed. The weight carried increased from 4,147,316 tons in 1873 (a year in which carriage of grain was already stimulated by the famine) to 4,926,779; and the receipts from £4,219,174 to £5,129,500.

The gross earnings of the closing year are expected to be £8,245,400, and the expenses £4,291,500; the net traffic receipts will thus be £3,953,900, of which £391,900, being half the surplus in excess of guaranteed interest, will be paid to the Companies. The remaining £3,562,000 will accrue to the Indian revenues. The interest payable under guarantee is £4,694,000. The net amount chargeable against the revenues will be £1,132,000.

Leaving out the last two years, it will be seen that the net traffic receipts in 1872-73 were £2,547,900; but that is held to have been an exceptionally bad year. The receipts of the previous year, 1871-72, were £2,868,948: since that time about 800 additional miles have been opened, and the expected net income for 1875-76 is £3,142,000, or £273,052 more than in 1871-72. The present estimate, which have been carefully prepared in the Railway Department, give hope of a gradual advance of receipts, and of a corresponding diminution in the interest charge.

State Railways.—A few words may be added on the progress of the State Railways. At the end of 1873 the mileage open was 183 miles; at the end of 1874, 612.

The total cost to end of 1873-74 was	£5,619,950
Expenditure in 1874-75 (Regular Estimate)	2,787,350
Grant for 1875-76 (Budget Estimate)	3,000,000
Estimated total expenditure to end of 1875-76	£11,407,300

The mean mileage worked during the year was 414 miles, and the train mileage 372,894, carrying 248,781 tons and 1,429,942 passengers. The receipts were £55,034 from goods and £47,133 from coaching; and averaged together 27 per mile per week. The State lines are worked at lower fares for passengers than on the guaranteed lines.

The net receipts are expected to increase (as has been stated before) from £27,000 to £50,000, and we may look now for a rapid rise of income as a set off to the charge for interest, as well as for an invaluable accession to the trade in salt.

Irrigation Canals.—The gross direct irrigation revenue, that is, the receipts for water-rate and other items assessed directly by the Irrigation Department, will probably amount in 1875-76 to £525,000. This is almost entirely received in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Lower Bengal. The return, from irrigation elsewhere are still, as a rule, included in the Land Revenue. The indirect revenue in the Provinces just named, that is, the increased assessment of Land Revenue due to canal irrigation is estimated at £161,000, making a total income of £686,000.

The aggregate capital outlay on irrigation works to the end of 1873-74 (excluding the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the accounts of which are not yet adjusted) amounted to £9,930,000. Of this, £6,711,000 was spent on the five works named below, which are the largest of those now earning revenue. The gross direct income from these canals is expected to be £459,479, and the expenses £224,776, leaving a direct net revenue of £234,703, or a return of 3½ per cent. If the indirect revenue be included, the net return will be £347,119, or about 5 per cent. The area irrigated in the three Provinces was nearly 2,500,000 acres.

Ganges Canal ...	2,644,760
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	207,800
Baree Doab ,, ...	1,375,000
Western Jumna ,, ...	334,000
Orissa ,, ...	2,149,500

During the year certain projects were started in Behar to give relief to the famished population; but work on them is at present stayed, pending a more thorough survey of the country and investigation of the designs. About £17,596 were thus spent.

In the Punjab the chief expenditure has been on the Baree Doab, Sirhind, and Western Jumna Canals. The first of these is being improved and completed at an estimated cost of £128,900. The works on the Sirhind Canal have been vigorously prosecuted during the year, at an outlay of about £220,000. The total cost will be about Three millions. The rectification of the Western Jumna Canal is intended mainly to remove sanitary evils that have been found injurious to the country: the cost is estimated at £722,000.

In the North-Western Provinces certain rectifications of the Eastern Jumna Canal have been made at an expenditure of about £10,800. Material improvements in the Ganges Canal are being pressed forward, but necessarily with some difficulty, as the channels are full: the expenditure was about £54,000. The Lower Ganges Canal, with its new dam at Nurora below the Rajghat bridge, is being constructed with great vigor, about £300,000 having been expended on it during the year. Irrigation has commenced from the Agra canal, which was opened last year; its length is 130 miles, and its cost will be £900,000.

In Bengal £340,000 were spent on the Soane canal. This work afforded labor to the poor during the late scarcity; a large area was brought under irrigation without charge, and the food supply of the country was materially increased. The expenditure on new works for the Orissa canal was about £203,000: the irrigation receipts on this canal advance but slowly; the receipts from the navigation of the Midnapore and Tidal Canal, however, exhibit the gratifying increase of £20,948 against £10,386, in the previous year.

In Madras no new works have been commenced, but improvements are projected in the Godavery and Kistna works. The canals in this Presidency suffered severely from floods, and the repairs will be costly.

In Bombay the Moota Moola design for the water-supply of Poona as well as for irrigation, was completed as far as Poona, the outlay so far being £361,300; and there will be a small return in the present year. The Desert canal in Scinde was also in progress at an outlay of £15,000.

The returns of canal revenue make no distinction between income derived from former works constructed out of revenue and from those derived from borrowed money. In respect of the latter there is a lien upon the returns for the payment of the interest. It is now under consideration to what extent this can be shown in a distinct account, so as to keep under a continual watch the degree in which such works support themselves without aid from the general revenues of the empire.

For the last three years a forecast has been annually prepared in the Public Works Department, looking forward five years, and balancing against the increase of income anticipated from railways and canals, the increased charge on the interest for the interest of the capital borrowed for their construction. The forecasts from 1875-76 to 1879-80 will shortly be published, when it will be shown that, so far as can be foreseen, the continued prosecution of these works on the present scale will not entail any increase of burden on the exchequer of India.

It remains now only to consider the Ways and Means to provide for the expenditure which will devolve upon the Government of India and the Home Government during the year on which we are about to enter.

The cash balances in the Indian and Home Treasuries on 31st March 1874 (varying but slightly from the Revised Estimate) were a little above Sixteen millions, as follows:—

	£
In India ...	14,033,412
In Home Treasury ...	2,015,656
Total ...	£16,048,498

It was estimated last year that on the 31st day of this month, the balances would have risen slightly, so as to stand at a little above sixteen and a half millions.* The treasury accounts are influenced by so many and various causes that it is difficult to foretell precisely at what figure they will stand twenty days hence; but, as closely as we can calculate, they will be better than was estimated last year by no less than £1,844,860.† The improvement over the estimate is mainly due to the surplus in the ordinary account of 1874-75 being (as before explained) larger than was expected; and to the disbursements on the Famine and Extraordinary works being short of what was provided. From these causes the deficit on the whole account of the current year, estimated at £5,951,000, will be found from the present budget sheet to have fallen to £4,588,000, that is, by £1,363,000.

The Treasury balances (including those in England) rose during the year by £2,337,700. The main cause is that the sums borrowed more than covered our eventual wants. In all, including Railway capital, £7,488,100 were borrowed. The deficit of revenue, in 1874-75, as we have seen, is £4,588,000; add to this £853,200 for loans to Port Trust, Municipalities, &c., and we have a total of £5,441,200: thus leaving an excess of £2,046,900, which explains the greater part of the excess in the cash balances.

	£
Balance on 31st March 1874 ...	16,048,498
Estimated ditto on 1st March 1875. ...	18,386,198
Difference ...	2,337,700

Of the amount borrowed during 1874-75, the Secretary of State raised £5,000,000 at four per cent. interest, obtaining a premium of £69,832, at an average of £1·7-11 per £1 cent.

Two and a half crores of rupees were raised in India, also at four per cent. interest, a premium being obtained of Rs. 6,90,695, at an average of Rs. 2-12-5 per cent. For this loan 1,380 tenders were received, of which 908 were from Natives of India. The whole amount tendered was Rs. 16,15,95,900. The Government minimum price was Rs. 101, and 851 tenders were received for Rs. 14,13,81,500 at this minimum rate or at rates exceeding it. Of these tenders, 525 were from Natives of India.

In the coming year we have seen that the sum to be expended on Reproductive works is £4,300,000, and a further sum of £633,700 will be required for repayment of Railway capital: total £4,983,703. Against this is to be set the surplus of £506,000, reducing the amount to £4,427,700. The receipts upon the remainder of the cash account of the coming year will exceed the disbursements by £316,000. If this be deducted from the £4,427,700 required, a balance of £4,111,700 remains to be provided.

Supposing no money to be borrowed, this drain upon the Treasury would reduce the balances at Home and in India to about Fourteen and a quarter millions.* But this sum is too small for the requirements of the empire; and it will be necessary to arrange so that the balances shall not fall below Seventeen millions.† To provide for this it has been resolved to borrow the sum of £2,860,000. Of this amount the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar are under engagements to contribute for Railways £360,000. The remaining £2,500,000 will be raised by loan. In accordance with the intimation given by Her Majesty's Government, there will be no borrowing in England during the present year: the loan, therefore, to the amount above specified, will be raised in India. The arrangements for this purpose will be notified at some suitable time hereafter. By these arrangements the cash balance will, it is estimated, stand at £17,096,598 on the 31st March 1876.

	£
* In India ...	15,272,593
Home Treasury ...	1,268,745
	16,541,338
† In India ...	15,700,042
Home Treasury ...	2,686,156 (a)
	18,386,198

In reviewing our loan transactions since 1869-70, and including guaranteed Railway capital and the proposed new loan, the entire sum borrowed during these seven years is £22,576,917. During the same period there has been spent on Reproductive works (State Railways and Canals) £19,468,774, leaving a balance of £3,108,143. The cash balance (according to present estimate) will be larger at the close of that period than it was at the beginning by £3,894,813. If, then, we deduct this sum, £3,894,813, from the sums borrowed, we find that the amount expended on Reproductive works will exceed the remainder by more than three quarters of a million; which three quarters of a million has consequently come out of Ordinary revenue. Over and above this, the whole cost of the famine, say Six millions, has been defrayed from net surplus on the ordinary account. These results will, it is believed, be considered satisfactory.

	£
Balance, 31st March 1869 ...	13,201,785
Ditto 1876 ...	17,096,598
Increase ...	£3,894,813
Borrowed ...	22,576,917
Added to cash balances ...	3,894,813
Remains to be accounted for	£18,682,104
Spent on Reproductive works.	19,468,774
Not borrowed ...	18,682,104
	£786,670

In the early part of 1874, the paper currency stood at a very low amount, not much in excess of Nine millions. It rose gradually in the latter part of the year, and for four or five months has varied little from Eleven millions. The fall ordinarily caused at the present season by the demand for silver in the interior has this year been neutralized by the issues made against bullion.

Enquiries are being prosecuted with the view, if possible, to introduce a system of money orders between India and Germany: and also to extend to Indian laborers in Ceylon the advantage of money orders on Indian District.

The number of depositors in Savings Banks has increased in the course of the expiring year by about 4,000. It now stands at about 68,000; and the aggregate of deposits at about £1,866,000.

The highest quoted price of four per cent. rupee paper in Calcutta during 1874-75 was Rs. 104-12 on the 9th and 15th July, the lowest Rs. 101-10 on the 24th April. The highest quoted price of enfaced four per cent. rupee paper in London was Rs. 98 on the 30th May and 4th June; the lowest Rs. 94, at which it now stands. The highest quoted price of four per cent. sterling paper in London was 104⅜ths on the 4th February, the lowest 100½ on the 2nd April.

The rupee paper enfaced for payment of interest in England by drafts on India stood on the 31st March 1874 at £13,272,205. The highest amount during the year was £14,214,617 on the 14th November 1874. The amount by the latest return (15th February 1875) was £13,905,131.

It has not been found possible this year to complete the estimates and accounts of Provincial, Local, and Municipal income and expenditure in time for the Imperial Budget. They will be published, hereafter, so soon as they can be compiled.

To sum up briefly the leading points of this Financial Statement:—

For 1873-74 the revised Estimate as prepared last year shewed an expected surplus of £1,818,700; the financial accounts shew an actual surplus of £2,071,936.

The surplus of 1874-75, estimated in the budget at £1,192,000, is expected according to the Revised Estimate to be £1,889,000. These figures are irrespective of famine relief and of expenditure from loans on Reproductive.

The net cost of the Famine (allowing for recoveries and excess Railway income) will be about £5,800,000.

The estimated income of 1875-76 is £49,820,000; and expenditure £49,314,000; giving a surplus of £502,000.

On Reproductive works, £4,300,000 will be spent; including these, the deficit is £3,794,000. The case balances on 31st March 1875 are estimated to be £18,386,198.

To provide for the disbursements on Reproductive works, and maintain the cash balances at a sufficient amount, it will be necessary to raise a loan of £2,500,000.

With this assistance it is estimated that the cash balance will, on 31st March 1876, stand at £17,096,598, or a little above Seventeen millions.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY v. TRIBHOWUN AMUNDJEE.

Mr. Lang, for the defendant, applied that the proceedings in the case be stayed. The company had done nothing but sue shareholders to recover calls; and the shareholders were about to take proceedings to have the company wound up.

Mr. Justice Bayley—If you are a shareholder, why don't you pay the calls?

Mr. Lang said his client was willing to pay the money into court, but did not wish it to go into the hands of the plaintiffs. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,250 for a call on five shares.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, for the plaintiffs, opposed the application. The company had not commenced business, because they wanted money to buy land and pay for machinery which had been ordered out.

His Lordship said no case was made out, and the application must be dismissed.

The case was afterwards called out in its turn on the list, when Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiffs, but there was no appearance for the defendant. The action was brought to recover a call on five shares in the plaintiffs' company, of which the defendant is a registered holder. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,250 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 27th October 1874 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

SHAMJEE PARPIA V. LUXMEEBAEE WIDOW.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, applied for a month's postponement. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

ALLANA MUNJEE V. SYED BIN MAHOMED AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, for the second defendant, applied for a postponement till the 13th April next. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, for the plaintiff, consented; and the court granted the application.

VISRAM IBRAHIM AND OTHERS V. PERTONJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs. One of the defendants, who appeared in person, produced a receipt showing that the debt had been discharged since the institution of the suit, and said there was a dispute about costs. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for the taxed costs of the suit.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. CHARLES WHITE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobinr appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for defendant, who was described as Assistant Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, at the time of signing the deed, and latterly as Local Funds Engineer, Sukkur.

The summons in the case had been served at Sukkur. His Lordship said it was signed by somebody acting as District Judge, but the signature was utterly illegible. It was extraordinary, his Lordship said, that these officials in the Mofussil could not write their names properly.

The action was brought to recover calls, and the court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,200, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 until judgment, costs, and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment until payment.

MUTHOORADAS LOWJEE V. NAVIDARE, WIDOW.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Muljee, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover money due on a promissory note for Rs. 25,000, executed on the 30th June 1874 by the defendant, who is the widow of the late Cullianjee Ludha. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 25,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 30th June 1874 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY V. CURSONDAS SHAMJEE.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; but there was no appearance for the defendant.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla, broker to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and also agent and one of the directors of the company, proved the defendant's signature to the articles of association. He was a registered holder of five shares of Rs. 1,000 each. The first call of Rs. 250 per share on the five shares, for which the suit was brought, became payable on the 26th October 1874.

His Lordship observed from the articles of association that Mr. Cowasjee, as agent, was to receive a commission of 5 per cent. for twenty-five years.

The court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,250, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 27th October 1874 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The undermentioned cases were struck out:—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy v. Verbenee, widow. Hurnath Roopajee and others v. Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally. Ewart, Latham and Co. v. Rahmoobhoy Mahomed. Shaik Adam Noordeen and others v. Ardaseer Cookerjee.

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(a) The excess in the balances in Home Treasury as compared with estimate arises from excess remittances during the favorable season of commercial activity in India.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000

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MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

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JUST landed in prime condition, HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen PINTS at Rs. 16 and 20 per case.
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POT CARBONELL ...		24 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils ...	Pts. ,,	23 ,,
	Do. ... Qts. ,,	45 ,,
	Do. Magnums. ,,	88 ,,
	Arthur H. Browning's ... Qts. ,,	30 ,,
	J. Sandbach and Son's ... ,, ,,	20 ,,
	Do. do. ... Pts. ,,	11 ,,
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SHERRY, ...	Rs. 25 per dozen.
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ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped ...	Rs. 24 per doz.
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A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen ...	,, 30 ,,
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G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to ...	,, 40 ,,
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